The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,671.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Sixty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct. 25	Leave Colombo	Nov. 1
" Ratnagherry	26	" Galle	2
" Vingola	28	" Negapatam	5
" Carwar	29	" Pondicherry	6
" Mangalore	29	" Madras	9
" Cannanore	29	" Cocconada	11
" Tellicherry	29	" Visagapatam	12
" Calicut	29	" Bimlipatam	12
" Beypore	30	" Gopalpore	13
" Cochin	30	" False Point	14
" Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

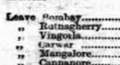
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gusdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H.P., Commander D G. Ousoure, will be despatched on the 17th October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	4
" Kurrachee	21	" Mahomerah	4
" Guadur	22	" Fao	4
" Muscat	25	" Bushire	6
" Lingo	27	" Lingo	8
" Linga	28	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Bushire	31	" Muscat	12
" Fao	Nov. 1	" Guadur	14
" Mahomerah	1	" Kurrachee	16
Arrive Bussorah	2	Arrive Bombay	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 15	£ 10	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

REJOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled 'The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866,' NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, late of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., deceased, who died at 42 Russel Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 31st day of May 1870, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th September 1870 to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, the Executor named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 27th October 1870, to send to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Executor, the particulars of their Claim against the Estate of the said deceased; and that from the said date the said Executor will proceed to administer to the said Estate, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have Notice. All persons having indebted to the said Estate are requested forthwith to pay or account for the said debts or property to the said Executor.—Dated this 26th September 1870.

REMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors,
High Court, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain piece or parcels of Land, situate at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Offices of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRISTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

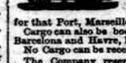
	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11	£ 8.	To ROME.....	£12- 6	£ 8-10.
" VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS ...	£23-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 16th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Bandy, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 14th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, chest of drawers, single and double steads, wardrobe presses, hatstand, rocking chairs, a large ladies' chevai glass, a stand, a box of carpenter's tools, wearing apparels belonging to the Estate of several deceased persons.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 14th October 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST COCHIN COIR YARN AND ROPES, IN SMALL AND LARGE BUNDLES, AT CARNAC BUNDER.

In Re Megjee Mooljee an Insolvent.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th day of October 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee, the following quantity of Coir Yarn and Ropes, viz.:—

1,700 small bundles of best Cochin Yarn, about 17[illegible]; 376 large bundles of best Cochin Coir Rope, about 30 cwt.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, an excellent new Piano especially suitable to Indian Climate, by Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, Carriages, Horses, Harness, being the Property of T. W. Wood, Esq., at his Residence Malabar Hill, Bungalow, No. 93.

On THURSDAY, the 27th day of October 1870, at exactly 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co are kindly favoured with instructions to submit to sale by public auction, at the above bungalow, the whole of that valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, harness, and a number of choice garden plants, being the property of the abovenamed Gentleman.

Further particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, from Saturday, 22nd instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK LOGS, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon (Darrookhana) Bunder.

50 Logs 1st Class Teak.
150 ditto 2nd ditto
65 Tons Boards and Scantlings.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF ENGLISH ALUM.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, in Catha Bazaar, near Munjid Bunder, in Warehouse No. 151, on account of Sha Vishokandass Hurrybhoy, by order of Sha Gungadass Viruglookandass.

1,462 Casks English Alum.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—
130 First-class Teak Squares.
On account of Mr. G Winn—
28 Logs Teak Square about 24 Tons.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.

(If not previously disposed of privately.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Wilworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are being published.

Bombay, 14th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

4 bales of Veerungaum Cotton weighing about 3½ candies.
On account and at the risk of Lalljee Judowjee—
2 cases 200 pieces of T red Jaconets, 20 yards 37½ to 38 inch, 237-38.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder:—
42 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.
6 round ditto ditto ditto
148 square ditto 2nd class ditto ditto

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES, &c.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, a large number of surgical and other instruments of various descriptions, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, as follows:—
On account and risk of the first purchaser Hemraz Heerjee—
Ex City of Canton—
N L—797-98—2 cases 60 pieces each 20 yards 39 inch White Mull Mulls (different Nos.)
Ex City of Nankin—
S B F—2,310-11 2,313-14—4 cases 150 pieces each 10 yards 40 inch Swiss Dorish Stripes.
Also, on account and risk of the first purchaser Purshotum Hemraz.
Ex City of Madras—
S B F—2,604-5 2,610-12 2,615-17—8 cases 120 pieces each 10 yds. 40 inch fine Swiss Diamond Sprig and Stripe Lappets.
Ex City of Lahore—
S B F—2,422-27—6 cases 200 pieces each 10 yards 40 inch Swiss Book Muslins No. 103.
Ex City of Canton—
N L—806-7—2 cases 60 pieces each 20 yards 44 inch White Mull Mulls (different Nos.)
Ex Steamer Danube—
W L N—1,573—1 case 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jaconets L 45.
Ex Steamer Danube—
W L N—1,575—1 case 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jaconets L 55.
Ex Steamer Danube—
W L N—1,577-78—2 cases 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jaconets L 65.

Bombay, 14th October 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its a invaluable properties have been beneficial effect, and in all cases where counterirritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pills in existence in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th October 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., (both days inclusive), for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 24th instant, to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, (both days inclusive), for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the BOMBAY BOOK DEBT LOAN of 1st May 1865 will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st INSTANT, inclusive.

Holders of the abovementioned Stock are requested to present their Certificates at this Office when applying for Dividend Warrants, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Public Debt Office, New Bank of Bombay (Limited),
13th October 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be HELD at the Company's Mills, at Parell, on THURSDAY the 27th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, held on the 6th day of October 1870:—

1st. "That Regulation 39 of Table B of Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely:—Every Shareholder shall have one vote for every share held by him in the company."

2nd. "That Regulation 32 of the said Table B, so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely:—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless fifteen shareholders are present at the commencement of such business."

3rd. "That the provisions of Regulation 4 of the said Table B shall not apply to the Secretary and Treasurer, and that, for the time being of the said Company, who shall ex-officio be a Director of the said Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149 Dongree Coolee Street,
Bombay, 13th October 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (Limited).

The Reverend BRAZ FERNANDES ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 8th day of October, instant, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, by the Reverend BRAZ FERNANDES, R. C. of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Green on the 26th day of November 1870, and that the Liquidators, Creditors or Contributories of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the Winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself, or them-selves, or his or their Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory or the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 14th day of October 1870.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attornies for the Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given in Public to all, that I, Hudda Veejanund, hath contracted to purchase from Anundjee Dhunjee and Govind Premjee all that piece or parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, with messuage, tenement, or other dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in New Town, in 1st Combarwada Road, facing the west side of the said 1st Combarwada Road, containing by admeasurement 12 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by the said 1st Combarwada Road, on the north by the gully belonging to the said house and the house of Parsee Eduljee, and on the south by the house of Simpee Mucoond Soonderjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-71, and is in the subdistrict of Bhoole-hwur. If any person or persons having any claim or demand, by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, in trust for or otherwise are hereby required to to make the same known, in writing, to my solicitors, Messrs HERRFORD and HOPE, in Forbes Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after the expiration of such time the sale shall be completed without reference to any claim, and he, she, or they shall be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of October 1870. HUDDA VEEJANUND.

NOTICE.—The WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises on the 25th instant at 3 P.M.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1870.

THE AUCTION SALE of the FORAS LAND at Worlee or Breach Candy, advertised by the Royal Bank of India in Liquidation), to be held THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED till further Notice.

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
For Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th October 1870.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

Either unmixed, or diluted with Iced Sodawater as an ordinary beverage, is an agreeable and useful preventive of ague, low fever, and periodic disorders of similar type.

Single Bottles, each, Cash Rs. 1; Credit Rs. 1-4.
Double " " " 2; " " 2-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at the above Company's Mills at Parell, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongry Coolee Street, Mandvie Bunder, where Drawing and Specification can be inspected, and further particulars obtained any day on application between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	52	—
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs		60
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... "	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... "	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	20½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

		Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.		6	
Scotch Lawn Hand-archiefs, coloured borders. " ...		6	
White Irish Cambric	10	to	25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... ... "	16½		
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24		
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to	15

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety		1½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...		2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each...		1	
Black and coloured Ejaculator Ties		1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs	each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs	per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	" ...	20	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	" ...	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each ...	2½	
Front Studs	per set ...	2½	
Solitaires	per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, L

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land and Bank shares continue dull and declining. Government Paper remain steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value pershr.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	190
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	592½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	155
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,950
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered MercantileBk. of L. L.& China	287½
20,000	375	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,000	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	122
8,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
2,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
1,750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	550	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
250	12,000	11,000	2000do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000 exd
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	560
500	1,250	all	200do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,000	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,300
200	2,000	1,000		Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	5,000	all	245 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	3,000	1,200	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	2,000	120 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	250
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	330
125	1,250	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	1,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Finnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,950 nl.
500	2,500	all	125p.*	Alliance Spinning	2,375
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	890
70	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	250	80	Do.	New	140
300	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150p.	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Muncherji Petit's	986
900	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	1,575
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay
—	25	19		Do. China
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
—	...	...		East India Bank's.
—	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
—	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank
—	125	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'l'g Co.	30
600	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170*
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	09.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
—	£ 0	03.10.2	do.	Do.	...
—	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£16	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION

—	5,290	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
—	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	9
—	500	2,700	...	Bombay Sh ...	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Bank's	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 10d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11.
Calcutta	At sight	Rs. 100 5-16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	Rs. 100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	Rs. 99¾
Madras	At sight	Rs. 99½
Do.	30 days' sight	Rs. 99½
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113
BANK OF BOMBAY.	
Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Cawsdale, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, on retirement, from Ferozpore.

Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, 36th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

Wood, Colonel, 14th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

Thomas, Captain, Royal Engineers, to appear before a medical board, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 13.

Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty to Khundwa.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

Captain G. S. Hawthorn, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 24th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Magazine Sergeant William Cleves to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 2nd October 1870, vice Kennedy, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

General Order No. 567, 24th August 1870, is cancelled, and the following order is substituted :—

"The following officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India :—

"Lieutenant Wilhelm Luckhardt, 109th Foot, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, admitted from 9th June 1869."

Assistant Apothecary J. Lawrence, No. 111, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service, instead of S. Caldeiro, No. 98, as notified in G. O. No. 663, dated 5th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Watt to act as Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during the absence of Mr. White on leave or until further orders.

Mr. W. T. Candy to act as Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during the absence of Mr. Baker, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, Clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed privilege leave of absence from 1st October to 29th November 1870, both days inclusive.

Major C. M. Lewis, Railway Magistrate, Thull Ghaut, and Cantonment Magistrate of Deolallee, is allowed furlough for a period of one month under the Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

Mr. G. Druitt is appointed to act as Railway Magistrate Thull Ghaut, and Cantonment Magistrate of De-lallee, during the absence of Major Lewis on leave or until further orders.

Mr. Druitt is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the military cantonment of Deolallee and in the Khandeish and Tanna Districts.

Under section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. M. B. Baker, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, for the detached station of Sholapoor, with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the collectorate of Sholapoor.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V of 1864 on Mahadarow Anunt, Mahalkurry of petta Nizampoor, talooka Pimpulnair, in the Khandeish collectorate.

The appointment of Mr. Rahmonjee Edaljee Modi to act as Pub-Assistant Settlement Officer, N. D., notified under date the 30th March 1870, is to be held to have had effect as a permanent appointment from the date of his joining office, viz., 11th April 1870.

Messrs. T. Monck Mason and J. R. Naylor passed an examination in the Canarese language on the 27th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, and Chief Secretary to Government, with charge of the Separate Department, during the absence of the Honourable F. S. Chapman.

Mr. Ravenscroft assumed charge of the above offices on the forenoon of 10th instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Parsons, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Sholapoor, to be Commissioner under the Income Tax Act.

Mr. Arthur Headlam has been appointed Money Order Agent at Sukkur, vice Mr. C. Stewart, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Khandubhai Galabhai Desai, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, passed on the 15th September 1870 an examination in the Marathi language according to the tests laid down in Section I. Chapter D. of the New Public Works Code.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. J. Gregory received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Works, Western India, from Mr. J. Tate, on the afternoon of the 14th September 1870.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. W. Oldham, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, having, on the 30th ultimo, reported his arrival in Bombay from the furlough leave granted him in G. O. No. 636 of 1868, Military Department, is appointed to act as Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways from the 1st instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend F. L. Sharpin, B.A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of Colaba from 2nd October next.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona 12th October 1870.

The Commander in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Regiment N. I.—Ensign J. N. Walker, 55th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant R. L. Simpson, officiating Quarter Master, is confirmed in the appointment.

21st Regiment N. I. (Marine Battalion).—Ensign J. Grant 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

24th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett 2nd in Command 22nd N. I., to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Colonel Kemball on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Staff Surgeon A. Temple is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

Official notification has been received of Captain Watson, 8th Foot, having been removed to the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment.

Captain C. A. Cunningham continued to perform the duties of Adjutant 30 N. I. (Jacob's Rifles), from the 12th June to the 17th September 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No 594 of the 5th instant, 3rd class Schoolmaster J. C. Gainher is posted to the E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Mrs Emelia Clayton (wife of Gunner Clayton, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery) is appointed a provisional 3rd class Army School Mistress with effect from this date.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain R. A. Stevenson, 18th Brigade, from 22nd August 1870 to 21st February 1871, to remain in England on medical certificate.

1st Foot 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant L. F. Scott, to England, overland, from the date of departure, to appear before medical board.

39th Foot—Ensign Tufnell, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Quarter Master C. Ward, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot.—Captain J. T. Tennant, to remain at the Neilgherries, from 1st October 1870 to 31st January 1871, on medical certificate, in extention of leave on private affairs.

Paymaster R. B. Mitchell, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry—Major H. P. Sykes, for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Staff Corps.—Colonel J. S. Kemball, Commandant 22nd N. I., from 16th October to 14th November 1870, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th October 1870.

Officers in command are informed that the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on his annual tour, is not to interfere with the routine of correspondence, which must continue to be forwarded to Simla, to "Officers in charge" of the different offices remaining at that place; communications only of a very important or urgent character being referred to the Heads of Departments in attendance on His Excellency, through General Officers commanding Divisions and Districts, who will be held responsible that no others are forwarded to the Head Quarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Strict compliance with this injunction is requested, as only small Camp Offices will accompany His Excellency, and delay must arise, to the injury alike of the public service and of individuals, if letters on ordinary matters of business are forwarded to Head Quarters, which must necessarily be sent to Simla for disposal. General Officers are requested to issue a circular to those under their command, directing that all papers intended for Head Quarters be sent to them for transmission.

Adjutant General.

All communications for the Adjutant General's Department will be sent to Simla as heretofore. After the 31st October communications of a very urgent nature only may be addressed to the Adjutant General, Head Quarter Camp.

Quarter Master General.

I. The Camp Office of this department, in charge of the Deputy Quartermaster General, will be opened at Calcutta on the 7th November 1870

II. The routine correspondence to continue to be forwarded to Simla, addressed to "the Officer in charge" of Quartermaster General's Office.

III. Communications of an important nature may be addressed to the Deputy Quartermaster General, Calcutta.

IV. The Quartermaster General, in attendance upon the Commander-in-Chief, should only be referred to in urgent cases requiring His Excellency's orders.

Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

All letters, &c. for the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief are to be forwarded to Head Quarter Camp.

Judge Advocate General, and Deputy Judge Advocate General.

All corrrespondence to be sent to Simla, until otherwise notified.

Chief Inspector of Musketry.

Letters, &c., for the Chief Inspector of Musketry will continue to be sent to Simla.

General Officers will receive intimation by circular of the approximate dates of His Excellency's arrival at the several stations to be visited.

NOTE.—Particular attention is called to paras. 1 and 2. Letters forwarded to Head Quarters in disregard of the injunctions therein contained will be returned to the officers forwarding them.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th September 1870.

HORSES.

The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, to the Adjutant General, dated 31st August 1870, on the subject of Waler remounts, is published for information and guidance :—

"As regards the supply of clothing, the Controller of Military Accounts reports, that when requisitions are made by Commanding Officers for extra blankets for Waler remounts provided with stables, but which have not been a year in the country, they are passed on the authority of a station order subject to confirmation. No further action, therefore, seems necessary, as Commanding Officers can always procure additional clothing when it is considered necessary.

"In respect to the shoeing of these animals, the Commissariat Department will be instructed to pass the bills of officers commanding batteries on this account, provided that no more than Rs. 2 per horse is charged."

FORAGE.

With the sanction of Government the description of grain to be given in future to horses of Artillery and Cavalry is to be decided by Station Committees, of which a Commissariat officer, when practicable, is to be a member.

An allowance of 9 pies per maund is sanctioned for the grinding of the grain, which is to be performed under regimental arrangements.

All general orders hither to in force, which lay down any particular description of food for particular stations, are hereby cancelled.

BEDDING—SCHOOLS.

With the sanction of the Government of India the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that bedding is allowed for the wives of all trained schoolmasters not being 1st Class Army Schoolmasters under the Indian Army School Regulations of 1855.

INSPECTIONS—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The following procedure will be observed in future on occasions when Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons visit regiments of Cavalry, or batteries of Artillery, for the purpose of veterinary inspection :—

The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon on arrival at a station will wait officially on the brigadier General or other officer commanding, in order that the day and hour for his inspection may be published in station orders.

The Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the horses of the corps concerned will accompany the Inspecting Veterinary Officer on the occasion of inspection. Officers in command of troops and batteries will invariably be present on these occasions, and will afford every facility for a thorough examination of the horses, as regards all subjects connected with their clothing and stable management, in order to enable the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon to prepare the report required by Government.

Before leaving, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons will forward to the Officer commanding the station a Memorandum embodying the result of their inspection, together with such professional remarks or suggestions as they may consider it necessary to make for the improvement of the health or condition of the horses.

The horses will invariably be inspected at their pickets.

(NOTE.—G. O. No. 18 of 1870 is cancelled.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following letter, dated the 8th August 1870, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military department, to the Quartermaster General, is published for general information and guidance :—

"In reply to your letter No. 1231 B, dated 23rd July 1870, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the provisions of Government General Order No. 207 of 1869, respecting furlough, and furlough and acting allowances, are applicable to Warrant Officers of the Barrack department equally with those of other departments."

PAY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUBORDINATE.

The following letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 114, dated the 2nd March 1870, is published for information :—

"In reply to your letter No. 1701 F, dated 23th January 1870, asking whether in the case of a warrant medical officer who has been sentenced to loss of position and placed below his juniors, he will be allowed, on completing 5 years' service in the grade of Apothecary, the increased rate of pay, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that an officer so situated shall be dealt with in accordance to his new position, the higher rate of pay being withheld until the officer next above him on the list becomes entitled to the increase."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

With reference to para. 460, Queen's Regulations, the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief considers it very desirable that non-commissioned officers of British regiments also to be in possession of school certificates, and his Lordship desires that Commanding Officers will bear this in mind when making their selections for promotions in the non-commissioned ranks It is highly desirable that Sergeants should be in possession of a 2nd class and Corporals of a 3rd class certificate.

Commanding Officers may use their discretion in promoting men without certificates, but such men should be required to attend school, when duty permits, until they have obtained them.

This rule may however be relaxed at the discretion of Commanding Officers, in the cases of men of inferior educational abilities, whom it may be considered desirable to promote for peculiar qualifications or merit.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th October 1870.

CLOTHING, &c.

G. O. 105 of 1870 is cancelled and the following substituted :—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 918 of 24th September 1870, re-published herewith, the following rules are laid down for the settlement of claims on account of clothing and for the preparation of clothing and compensation returns of corps, of detachments, of invalids, of time-expired and other men proceeding to England, of men for discharge in India, and of deceased men, all previous orders on the subject being considered cancelled.

A separate Clothing Return in duplicate is to be prepared in the form prescribed in G. G. O. No. 918 of 1870, for each soldier proceeding to England invalided or for discharge.

The Commanding Officers who sign these returns will be held strictly responsible for their correctness, and will be liable for any double payment which may occur through inaccuracies.

These returns in the case of regiments are to be made up to the end of the month prior to the date of their embarkation, and in that of invalids, time-expired men, &c., to the date of quitting their corps, and they will be forwarded by the Commanding Officers to the Examiner of Clothing Accounts in sufficient time to admit of verification and transmission; one copy to the Commanding Officer of the Embarkation Depot to which the men are proceeding, to be made over to the Commanding Officer of the corps, or of the detachment of Invalids or Time-expired men, as the case may be, to take with him to England. The other copy will be sent direct from the Examiner's Office for transmission through the Military department to the India Office.

The sums due to the men as shown in the returns are to be credited in their account, and are to be charged by the Paymaster in the next pay list supported by a verified copy of the return.

In the returns of corps the name of every soldier going home must be entered, whether compensation is due to him or not, a note being inserted in the latter case that no compensation is due.

When a soldier dies, compensation for clothing up to date of his demise is to be credited with his other effects in the Casualty Return, the amount being charged in the next Pay list; and in the case of discharge at the Head-quarters of regiment, the amount is also to be charged in the pay list. When a man is discharged after quitting his regiment with the view of residing in India, or proceeding to the colonies, compensation will be paid him up to actual date of discharge and delivery to him of his parchment certificate, and the amount charged by the officer commanding the depot in his pay list or in a separate bill as the case may require.

COMMANDS—NATIVE LANGUAGES.

With reference to G. G. O. 223, dated 2nd March 1865, the following extract from a letter from the Secret ry to the Government of India, Military department, to the Adjutant General, dated 12th August 1870, is published for information and guidance :—

"Para. 1. In reply to your letter No. 1472E of the 30th July 1870, I am directed to state that the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council concurs in opinion with His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, that an officer who has not passed the lower standard should not be appointed to any command, of which native troops form a part, and I am accordingly to request that, in future, this arrangement may be given effect to."

PRISONERS.

1. The general orders noted in the margin are cancelled.

G. O. 96 of 1866, pp. 3, 6.	2. In future, soldiers sentenced by Courts Martial to
G. O. 41 of 1869.	imprisonment whether ex-
G. O. 123 of 1869.	tending to two years or less,
G. O. 218 of 1870.	and with or without dis-

charge with ignominy, will undergo the whole of the imprisonment in India.

In the event of a soldier undergoing imprisonment, being invalided, he will (unless enlisted in India) be sent to England, and the papers to accompany him will be those prescribed for an ordinary invalid with a separate copy of charge, finding, sentence, and confirmation, and a service and descriptive roll as prescribed in the Annual Invaliding order.

In the exceptional cases of prisoners being removed to England, a warrant for recommittal is to accompany them, and must be applied for in proper time.

Only those prisoners under sentence of discharge with ignominy, whose imprisonment will expire during the months of November, December, or January, will be sent to England with the time-expired men of the season. Warrants for temporary recommittal to Winchester will be required for such of these men as will not have completed their period of imprisonment on the termination of the voyage.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

With reference to para. 19 of the Regulations for the management of station, garrison, and regimental cells, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the number of cells in each prison shall invariably be added as a foot note to the "Return of prisoners undergoing sentences of one month's imprisonment and upwards," which are furnished monthly by Commanding Officers.

LEAVE—PASSAGES.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated the 5th September 1870, is published for information :—

"With reference to the correspondence marginally cited, —[From Bombay Government, No. 4838, dated 28th October 1869; to Bombay Government, No. 35, dated 10th February 1870]—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that the Government of India is pleased to admit the claim of * * * to travelling expenses when proceeding to join his battery on return from leave on private affairs, which he obtained on arrival in England on duty with invalids &c, in November 1868.

"2. It being considered desirable that some limit should be fixed to leave taken in England after their arrival in that country, by officers ordered to proceed there on duty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that such leave shall not exceed a period of three months, and that those officers who require longer leave must necessarily forego their claim to a return passage at the public expense."

VOLUNTEERING.

The following rules have been laid down by the Government of India to regulate the grant of bounty to men studying at the Thomason College, Roorkee, who volunteer to regiments in India, on the departure of their own to England :—

If the student becomes a probationer for the Unattached List, G. O. No. 390, of the 20th December 1868, will be held applicable, and he will not be entitled to the bounty.

If on the other hand he fails to qualify as a probationer he will become entitled to the bounty and will receive it on joining the corps to which he has volunteered

In the event of any man who has passed the examination and been posted to a department being subsequently remanded for misconduct, or at his own request, he will not be entitled to the bounty.

SCHOOLS.

Horse Guards' General Order No. 72, dated 1st August 1870, is re-published for information and guidance :—

"The Director General of Military Education having represented that great inconvenience is experienced in marking the progress of the staff and non-regimental children who attend regimental schools on account of their being registered with the regimental children, separate registers are in future to be kept at all head-quarter stations for the non-regimental children attending school."

"The order is not applicable to the Royal Artillery stations of Moultan, Sangor, and Rawul Pindee, and Convalescent Depots.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolams & Cake bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 18s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Waterloo	Salmon	Rangoon, July 21.
	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Calcutta, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Behar (s)	Blake	China, &c.
	Teresa	Blackstock	Liverpool.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thompson	Cutch, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship County of Nairn, Bain, to Java.

Steamer Catherine Apear, Montgomery to Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
8	Moulmein (s)	Ewert	Akyab, October 4.
	Punjaub	Nacoda	Malabar, Sept. 1.
	Porto Rico	Pierre	Pondicherry, Sept. 26.
	Epervier	Grecy	Bourbon, Sept. 12.
	Brise Lames	Dupare	Pondicherry.
	Olive	Clark	Bombay, Sept. 18.
	Fateh Khan	Nacoda	Rangoon, Sept. 15.
9	Lord Strathnairn	Sinclair	Dundee, June 30.
	Stratton Audley	Smith	London, July 6.
	Ann	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 5.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 16th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters	10 S per ½ oz. each
Newspapers	2 S per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

6th November, 4th December '70, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on October 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on October 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BLANCHETT—October 6th, at Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, the wife of E. Blanchett, Esq., of a son.

SULLIVAN—October 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. J. Sullivan, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

WILLMORE—October 2nd, at Barabunkee, the wife of J. A. Willmore, D. P. W., of a son.

DEATH.

TERRY—October 6th, at Nynee Tal, of bronchitis, Charlotte Margaret Dampier, the infant daughter of Captain F. S. Terry, 25th Regiment (K. O. B.)

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

THE combats towards the Loire have ended unsuccessfully for the French, and the revolutionary remedy of dismissing the unsuccessful General has been adopted. About a week ago we were informed that the French had advanced as far as Toury on the railroad from Orleans to Paris. The movement was made in force sufficient to drive the German outpost at Toury back upon its supports at Etampes. This led, we are told, to a corresponding retrograde movement of the Germans, at Pithiviers on the road to Fontainebleau. Either the Germans were too quick in collecting a strong force, or the French thought it imprudent to push their slight success, for they fell back from Toury, and took post at Arthenay, some miles to the south. Arthenay is the point of junction where the cross road from Chartres falls into the highway to Paris. The French seem to have sent out detachments right and left, for Pithiviers was occupied, and the German cavalry at Ablis were attacked. But the success of this "point" was short-lived. The Germans, strongly reinforced, came down on Arthenay, and although the French brigade there was increased by five regiments, the French were driven out of Arthenay with the loss of a thousand prisoners and half a battery. We were told that the forest, into which they retreated, would be defended; but so little was it defended, that on the day following the combat at Arthenay, German shells were bursting in the faubourg of Orleans itself. As this took place on the 11th, and as the Germans occupied the city on the 12th, we may fairly infer that the French retreated over the Loire during the night, and took up quarters on the left bank. General Delamotte was thereupon dismissed, and General d'Aurelles de Paladines, a name, if we remember rightly, heard in the Crimea, was appointed to the arduous post of commanding that army. Thus an attempt to interrupt the siege of Paris failed. We may ask whether the French are not wasting their strength? The vulnerable points of the Germans are not at Paris, but on their lines of communication. The French are assailing their foes where they are strongest. The siege of Paris depends on the maintenance of a line two hundred and twenty miles long, and the line is weaker in sundry places than any section of the investing force. No doubt it is of moment to restore the connexion between Paris and the outer world, but the surest way to do that would be to break the line and hold the break long enough to force the foe to concentrate upon you. If a large army could march from the Loire upon Paris, and fight a battle close to the forts, the place might be relieved, but a smaller army might do the work upon the line of communications. At all events it is of no use sending a few thousands from the Loire against an enemy, powerful in numbers, arms and organization, and held well together.

Garibaldi has probably entered on his last campaign. Knowing no fear and accustomed to work wonders with a few men, he is almost certain to act imprudently, and he will in all likelihood either be killed in battle or taken prisoner. The return of the French fleet to the Elbe is a showy threat. It can do nothing, and will be disregarded.

THE Budget of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner shows the excellence of a Municipality as a machine for "raising," and spending "the wind." The actual revenue for 1869 was a few rupees short of thirty-four lakhs; the estimated revenue for 1870, and also for 1871, is upwards of thirty-five lakhs, although the Certificate Tax which yielded about a lakh and a half has been abolished. How comes it then that the income is so large? Mr. Crawford correctly tells us that he predicted an improvement in the Municipal Fund, notwithstanding the reduction of taxation. But we may add a little to his statement. Taxation has not been reduced but increased, and that accounts for the improvement in the fund. The Certificate Tax has been struck off by an Act, which declares it "expedient to reduce taxation in Bombay;" but while a lakh and a half has been struck off, *viz* and a half lakhs have been put on; and although Mr. Crawford does not refer to them, we are bound to say that it is the poor man's tax, the Octroi Duties, which have swelled the gross amount of taxation to the large total of thir

in the previous five years. During the week 58 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Digest. System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified below).	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	4	...	2	1	1	4	12	3
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,256	...	6	...	1	1	...	1	9	2
Apsiaude	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bycket	75,402	1	6	...	5	2	4	...	27	7
Madhwe	41,152	...	3	...	6	...	8	...	17	...
Chuckla	41,442	1	5	2	5	2	9	1	24	...
Dombarkharee	63,020	1	9	...	1	6	7	...	28	5
Dongree	60,259	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	17	7
Dhobeetalao	71,730	...	3	4	5	4	1	...	18	...
Phunnuswaree	22,529	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	6	...
Bhoolehwur	50,282	...	3	...	7	5	...	...	21	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	10	1	...	3	2	...	20	7
Koombharwara	23,093	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	5	6
Khetwaree	29,177	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	9	...
Girgaum	21,500	...	4	1	3	2	...	1	19	2
Chaupatee	6,184	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3
Walkeshwur	16,004	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Mazagon	21,794	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	2
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kamathepoora	81,675	1	16	...	4	2	5	...	31	...
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	5	1
Scoree	5,042	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Sion	12,078	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	3
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	2	...	1	1	8	...	15	...
Bombay	816,562	4	93	9	48	46	40	4	315	58
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		1	138	6	29	41	37	4	301	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including diseases not here).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	2	4	5	...	20	...
Brahmin	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	12	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	2
Hindoo of other Caste	1	51	5	30	15	13	1	144	39
Hindoo out-caste	1	5	...	2	5	3	...	19	2
Mussulman	1	25	3	7	15	9	...	83	6
Parsee	...	3	...	2	1	1	2	11	3
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	8	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
European	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	6	3
Negro-African	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	93	9	48	46	40	4	315	58
Corresponding week 1869	1	93	5	32	75	50	3	318	57

POLICE CASES.

TORTURE.—Mr. Showell yesterday sentenced one Sugia Pandoo Rs. 20 for torturing his horse.

THEFTS.—Rama Pandoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Showell to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing articles of wearing apparel from Baichur Rama.—Shunker Khalba was charged with stealing an umbrella belonging to Mr. H. Richardson, and was on conviction sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH SEPT.)

KALADGHI.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was reported to be good.

BROACH.—The fall of rain during this fortnight induced the cultivators to sow wheat and jowaree. Rice and kodra had suffered to the extent of four annas in the rupee for want of timely rain. The other crops were in flourishing condition. There was no cattle disease prevailing during the fortnight. The public health was reported to be good.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP WATERLOO, 830 tons, Captain E. Salmon, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of grain and timber.

THE S.S GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, sailed yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers for Carwar :—Mr. Proctor, and 22 deck passengers.

THE S.S. SATTARA, Captain J. Ballantine, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Leith, Mr. W. H. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Colonel Carleton, Mr. T. Cook, Mr. Carter, Mr. Andrew, Miss Bateman, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Jack, son, Major and Mrs. Raikes, Lieutenant Russell, Assistant Surgeon White, one hundred and thirty-three men, twenty-nine women, and sixty-nine children of D Battery 20th Brigade R. A. ; fifty men, twenty-six women, forty-three children, native followers, twenty-seven men, one woman, and two children of Royal Artillery.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate was held in the Durbar ROOM, Town Hall, on Friday the 30th September, at 5½ P.M.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., in the chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Birdwood, and seconded by Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, that in accordance with the recommendation of the Syndicate the following resolution be recorded :—"That the University desires to place on record its sense of the loss it has sustained by the premature death of Professor J. P. Hughlings, an accomplished and exact scholar, and a devoted worker in the cause of the higher education in this presidency for the last thirteen years. Mr. Hughlings, by the valuable services he rendered to the University as Fellow, Examiner, Syndic, and Registrar, earned the respect and esteem of every member of the Senate."—Carried unanimously.

Resolutions were adopted for the James Berkley Gold Medal, for the Ellis Scholarship, for the Hebbert and La Touche Scholarship, and for the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal.

Regulations to be substituted for the existing Law Regulations 8, 11, 12, 14 and 15, on pages 60 and 61 of the University Calendar for 1870-71, were also adopted. One or two other resolutions of no public interest were adopted.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

NARRAYEN SUCCARAM, a merchant of Poona, appeared on the 30th ult. before Mr. Showell, and applied for warrants on an information against seven Hindoos who, he said, had absconded to Poona. The warrants were granted, were sent to Poona and were returned executed on the 5th inst., except as against one man, Rama Barseekur, who was not to be found in Poona.

Narayen Succaram said—"I am a merchant and an inhabitant at Poona. On the 25th September, 1870, I came with my sepoy to Bombay from Poona as a third class passenger by the G. I. P. Railway. I had then with me a bag containing Rs. 1,200 in notes and cash. Narayen Khudkutkar, Oomajee Awaree, Woomon Davree, Kassinath Awaree, Bala Davree, Dajeeba Brameh, and Rama Barseekur were my fellow-passengers in the railway carriage. We alighted at the Byculla station about 6 P. M. We took our lodgings for the night in a dhurumsalla at Byculla. The above named persons also lodged in the dhurumsalla. In the night I slept with the money bag under my head. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th inst., having told my sepoy to look after the bag, I went outside to wash my face. When I returned to the place where I had left the bag, I was told by my sepoy that the said seven persons having represented themselves to be my relatives, had taken away the said bag with them. I sent my sepoy after them. He returned some time after and told me he had found them dividing the money under a tree at Mahim, and on his questioning them about it, they beat him ; and that he had run back to tell me about it. I then gave notice of the theft to the police. The said persons have, since the said theft, absconded, and I believe they are now at Poona. I charge them with theft, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law."

The first six of the accused appeared before the magistrate on the 7th and subsequent days. The prosecutor did not appear until the 11th inst., although a summons was issued to bring him. On the 11th the accused persons were discharged, and they requested that if the prosecutor appeared he might be bailed to prosecute, as it was, they alleged, a false charge.

TWENTY-THREE horses and two carriages arrived in England from Sedan for the use of the Prince Imperial.

M. PIETRI, the late Prefect of the Police in Paris, who was "wanted" by the present Government, arrived in England.

THE Prince of Wales was to visit Edinburgh about the 12th October, to be initiated as patron of the Masonic order in Scotland.

A STARTLING ORNAMENT.—A young lady of New York, who owes a large fortune to her father having struck oil, has hit upon a startling ornament to be worn at the theatre. Unable to enter society, she gratifies vanity by attracting public attention. Her last freak is to appear at the Grand Opera without jewels or flowers, her only ornament being a live snake coiled around her wrist. The snake is constantly climbing up and down her arm or nestling in her hand, enjoying her fan and words of endearment. Every opera-glass is fixed on her and the snake. The lorettes are all crazy for the possession of such an ornament.

THE COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

WE are requested to publish the following letter referring to correspondence which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 11th instant, at the instance of the Senior Inspector of the Cotton Frauds Department :—

"BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
" 12th October 1870.

"S. J. HARRISON, Esq., Senior Cotton Inspector Cotton Frauds Department, Bombay.

"Dear Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 10th instant, I have now to inform you that the correspondence which you published in the *Times of India* was submitted by me to the Committee of Management of the Chamber at their meeting this day.

"In reply, I am directed to state that the Committee fail to see any reason for your second letter, after mine of abovementioned date had clearly shown the mistake under which you were labouring.

"The report of the Committee was dated 24th September, and dealt only with questions which they had considered up to that time : it recorded the fact that no report from the Cotton Frauds Department had at that date appeared, and the subsequent receipt of a copy of your report could not remove that ground of complaint.

"That the complaint was well founded is proved by the statement in your letter that your report was printed 'so long ago as July 23rd,' although it was not presented to the Chamber till the 26th September. This shows either great remissness in the department or indifference to the wishes of the mercantile community.—I remain, &c.,

"JAMES TAYLOR,
"Secretary."

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET FOR 1871.

INTRODUCTORY.

I AM enabled for the first time to prepare the Budget in the form prescribed by Mr. Chapman's Committee, with the actuals under each head for the year 1869, contrasted with the regular or Revised Estimate for 1870, and the Budget Estimate for 1871.

It may be well to repeat here, what I said last year, viz. that the estimate of income gives the estimate of cash receivable during the year 1871 for all years and from all sources—so, also, the estimate of expenditure gives the estimate of cash expenditure during the year 1871, whether for 1871 or for former years.

The estimate of income for the year 1871, with one or two trifling exceptions (which will be noticed in the proper place), tallies with the revised estimate of income for the current year, which was recently placed in the hands of the Justices. This may be somewhat under the mark, but at any rate is on the safe side. The Assessor has again so far completed his assessments for 1871, that I am able to state that the estimates of income dependent on house valuation are reliable.

The current year has happily seen a considerable diminution in direct taxation. At the first opportunity we abolished the Certificate Tax, yielding 1½ to 2 lakhs of rupees, and that most objectionable item of revenue does not appear in our Estimate for 1871.

As I predicted last year, the position of the Municipal Fund has greatly improved during the present year, notwithstanding the reduction in taxation, above noted. The Elphinstone Circle debt to Government has been paid off, affording a relief of about Rs. 65,000. The debt to the Police Fund has also been paid off, adding about Rs. 71,000 more to the resources of the Municipal Fund during the coming year. The relief would have been even greater, had the Water Works Fund been in a position to repay some of its debt to the Municipal Fund, but this cannot be until the question of extending the water supply is settled. As it is, the Municipal Fund must lend the Water Works Fund a further sum of Rs. 30,000 for the new surveys. When a new water supply scheme is sanctioned, sufficient money should be raised to pay off the present debt of the Water Works to the Municipal Fund, and thus to end for ever these complicated transfers from fund to fund. Until this is done, the position of the Municipal Fund will always be precarious.

Good as the state of the Municipal Fund is, with an estimated surplus, after deducting ordinary expenditure of Rs. 1,68,832, the margin does not admit of the construction from current revenue of certain important permanent improvements, some of which can no longer be delayed, while others again are immediately reproductive, or have been recognized by the Bench as necessary.

It follows, and very properly, that the cost of these works should be defrayed from a loan, and the burthen thus spread over a number of years. A community that has, so recently, and so very ably, represented the objections to the Income Tax, and among other important measures recommended, with reference to imperial finance, "*that all permanent works should be charged to capital instead of the cost being defrayed from current revenue,*" will surely acquiesce in a similar scheme for local improvements—a scheme which while it gives present tax-payers the immediate benefit of proposed improvements, yet makes a generation—not themselves alone—bear the cost. The present moment is very opportune for such an operation. Our credit is good. Opportunities for investment few. There is no doubt that borrowing on the same terms as before, we shall realise a premium which will go far towards paying the interest and Sinking Fund for the coming year of the proposed loan of seven lakhs of rupees.

Still, it will be seen that I have provided for the full amount needed for interest and Sinking Fund up to 30th November 1871, viz. Rs. 56,000.

There remains an estimated surplus in the Municipal Fund of Rs. 1,12,832, while the expenditure proposed for 1871 is less than in the current year by one lakh.

In the Water Works Fund, provision is made for the payment to Government, according to agreement, of one-fourth of the instalment missed by the late Board. One-half the missing instalment will thus be paid, and two years more will pay it all. The debt to the Municipal Fund, as explained above, is increased by Rs. 30,000 to cover the cost of further surveys, and the deficit on this year's budget in this fund thus provided for.

As to the Police Fund—the Municipal Fund having more than cleared its debt during this current year, the police rate at 2 per cent. will no longer suffice, and as already more than once intimated by the Finance Committee, the police rate must be raised to 2½ per cent. Even thus, it will be one quarter per cent. less than the rate in Calcutta for two years past.

The Lighting Fund calls for little remark. The expenditure on Gas Lighting must not, with the cost of assessment and collection, &c., exceed the income. It is satisfactory to know that the new contract with the Gas Company will add 900 lamps to the town.

To summarise.

The gross estimated income for 1871 is Rs. 35,11,115, and the expenditure (inclusive of interest on the proposed new loan, but exclusive of transfer from fund to fund) Rs. 33,80,235, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,30,880.

The police rate, of necessity, is to be raised from 2 to 2½ per cent.—Various important and mostly remunerative public improvements* are to be carried on from a new loan of seven lakhs, running on the same terms as the old loans.

An additional grant to the amount of Rs. 30,000 is proposed for the coming year for the Health Department. New contributions are proposed, for primary education (Rs. 10,000,) and for vaccination (Rs. 6,834).

At the close of the year 1871† the loans of the Municipal Fund will be thus reduced :—

Government Loan of	Rs. 15,00,000	to Rs. 11,37,000
Public Loans of	„ 17,38,009	to „ 14,05,129
	Rs. 32,38,000	to Rs. 25,42,129

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 1st Oct.

REMARKS ON DETAILED ESTIMATE OF INCOME.

In the Municipal Fund, the only item which varies from the revised estimate, recently submitted to the Bench for the current year, is the item of market fees. It is found that the market fees will reach the sum of Rs. 1,65,000 in the current year, and this sum is taken as the estimate for the year 1871.

The estimate of revenue from the water rate remains the same as the revised estimate for the current year The water works fund, however, benefits or rather demands, further assistance from the municipal fund to the extent of 30,000 rupees.

The Police Fund estimate shows the estimated yield of the police rate at 2½ per cent., and an additional contribution from the State, of police rate in that proportion.

The Lighting Fund calls for no remark.

REMARKS ON THE DETAILS OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.
Remains as before.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, AND SCOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

Call for no remarks. The increase of printing

* Markets, Roads, Public Baths, Latrines. &c.
† Exclusive of proposed new loan.

charges in the Controller's Office is unavoidable under the existing system of publication of accounts.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Officer in a letter, which, in justice to him, I publish in full, asks for an increase of Rs. 83,810 ; for reasons stated I am disposed to admit the urgent need for some addition to the Scavengering Department, but I cannot concede an increase to the Drain Department. Altogether, I recommended a further grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Scavengering Department in excess of the revised estimate for the current year.

HALALCORE DEPARMENT.

Dr. Hewlett again asks for a considerable numerical addition to the Halalcore Brigade, but inasmuch as the work is still performed effectually with barely a complaint from those served, and the revenue will not bear increased expenditure, I am constrained to strike out this proposed increase, and to leave the grant at the present year's figure.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

I fully endorse Dr. Hewlett's request for the proposed small increase of Rs. 1,800.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The reduction proposed by the Health Officer is, for the reasons given by him, feasible, and I recommend its adoption.

CEMETERIES.

The increase of Rs. 1,786 is satisfactorily explained.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The small increase shown, follows on the appointment of a permanent incumbent to the office of Executive Engineer.

There is a slight alteration in the apportionment of the Deputy Executive Engineer's pay, which is this year debited in the lump, instead of being divided over petty departments.

ROAD REPAIRS.

The sum asked for is the same as that originally granted for the current year, If in the course of next year, the roads need it and funds are forthcoming, an additional grant can again be made.

MAINTENANCE OF WORLEE SLUICES AND PUMPING STATION.
Remains the same as last year.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

In this item I find from the progress of building in the current year, that a sum of Rs. 70,000 will suffice for 1871.

PUBLIC LAND CONVEYANCE DEPARTMENT.

LIQUOR LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

MUSIC AND POISON LICENSE DEPARTMENT.
Are as before, and call for no remarks.

COST OF ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.

There is a trifling increase proposed for the Collection Department for peons to serve warrants. This is necessary.

Last year a Justice proposed a considerable increase to the salaries of my Assistants—the Assessor and Collector. The matter was referred to me, but I have purposely abstained from recommending the increase for the current year until further results of the exertions of both these officers should have appeared.

I feel justified in endorsing the recommendation of the Justice aforesaid to this extent—that each of these officers should receive an additional allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem—and that the Assessor, whose duties are out-door as well as in-door, and call him to all parts of the town at all times, should further receive a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

NEW PLANT.

Statement No. 16 gives a detail of the new plant required to supply oid. The gross sum asked for is somewhat less than was demanded last year.

PENSIONS.

Need no remark, having been sanctioned by the Bench.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS (MUNICIPAL FUND).

Statement No. 17 gives the detail. The dealers of the Null Bazaar require the conversion of their stalls into lockers, and the hanging gear for meat in the various meat markets is urgently needed.

NEW WORKS FROM CURRENT REVENUE.

See Statement No. 18. Certain new burial grounds must be walled in, and certain municipal tanks fenced, and a small drain constructed in the new Frere Town.

SPECIAL CONTINGENCIES.
As before.

KEROSINE LIGHTS.
As before.

SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON LOANS.
Are in accordance with the Acts.

CONTRIBUTION TO DRAINAGE.

Is as required by the Act. Expenditure to be met from, will be found in subordinate Statement No. 23. The Panwell Brickworks will not be worked unless new drainage works are sanctioned, as the stock of bricks is now large.

CONTRIBUTION TO AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Same as last year.

CONTRIBUTION TO SURVEY.
Calls for no remarks.

CONTRIBUTION TO PRIMARY EDUCATION.
Is in accordance with a vote of the Bench.

CONTRIBUTION TO CARRYING OUT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.
As before.

CONTRIBUTION TO VACCINATION.

The published papers will already have explained this proposed grant.

WATER WORKS FUND.

The minor alterations proposed by the Executive Engineer in the Establishments are judicious and indispensable.

Captain Tulloch asks for a considerable sum to provide an increased stock of mains and sluices, and these cannot be dispensed with.

As Government have taken over the Freelands Estate it has become necessary to remove the mains and stores to neighbouring municipal ground, where a store-yard must be formed, and where it is proposed that the Chief Superintendent of Vehar Water Works shall be housed permanently. This proposal is judicious and necessary, as the past year's experience has shown me.

The survey for increased water supply will be vigorously prosecuted during the coming fair season, but Captain Tulloch cannot at present give an accurate detailed estimate.

POLICE FUND.

Is as submitted by the Commissioner of Police, and shows a reduction of Rs. 2,136.

Referring to the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, I feel it due to those officers to draw attention to the Government Resolution on the re-organization of the police in 1855, extract from which is given below :—

Extract, from Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, September 1865.

"6. The permanent salary of the Police Commissioner should be not less than Rs. 1,700, besides house accommodation. It will be for the Justices to decide, hereafter, whether the pay shall be raised permanently, or in the case of any individual Police Commissioner whose services they may desire to retain.

"8. The rates of pay proposed (paragraph 16) for the Superintendents of Division are approved. Any further allowance should be noted as a personal allowance by the Justices. Mr. Edginton's claim should be treated in this way, and he should be strongly recommended to the favourable consideration of the Bench, on the ground that had it not been intended so soon to transfer the charge of the Police, Government would have recognized Mr. Edginton's claim to have his salary treated exceptionally."

Now, the present Commissioner has drawn the minimum salary from 1863 to the present time, for seven years. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Edginton, has drawn the same salary from 1865 to the present time.

In the past few years, while the efficiency of the police has been repeatedly acknowledged by Government (especially in a recent Government Resolution on the crime of Bombay in 1869) the numerical strength was reduced by the Commissioner and his Deputy by 50 rank and file, three years ago, and a permanent saving effected of Rs. 6,000 per annum. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that these officers have earned a claim to liberal treatment at the hands of H. M.'s Justices, and that, considering all things, an addition, by way of personal allowance, should be made to the Commissioner of Rs. 250 per mensem and to the Deputy Commissioner of Rs. 100 per mensem.

I leave the matter, with confidence, in the hands of the Justices.

LIGHTING FUND.
Calls for no remarks.

NEW WORKS FROM LOAN.

Statement No. 21.

I.—THE ARTHUR FORAS ROAD.

Is the last of the chief roads over the flats. It has been embanked since 1863, and is now much required.

II.—MAZAGON ROAD FROM RAILWAY BRIDGE TO LAWRENCE DE LIMA STREET. *

The Bench agreed to construct this road in 1865, and a petition, with some 5,000 signatures, has been received, demanding its construction. The work can no longer be deferred.

III.—ROAD FROM LAWRENCE DE LIMA STREET, MAZAGON, ACROSS G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY'S GOODS YARD TO JOIN FRERE (MAIN) ROAD THROUGH THE REPHINSTONE RECLAMATIONS.

This small connection gives the town of Mazagon direct access not only to the Reclamation but to the Fort, and creates an important and useful thoroughfare.

IV.—CONTINUATION OF GIBBS STREET.

This has been long embanked and its completion is now needed.

V.—CONTINUATION OF DELISLE FORAS ROAD AND SO TO MAHIM PARBADEVIE ROAD.

This has been asked for in numerous petitions from the people of Mahim. It will connect Mahim by a new and direct route with the city and become a most important thoroughfare.

VI.—GRANT ROAD.

There is no work which will add more to the comfort and appearance of the city. Its present condition is horrible, and has frequently been the subject of petitions from the residents.

VII.—MAZAGON MARKETS.

The need for a market at Mazagon is undoubted. Government has granted an excellent site for the purpose. It will yield an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

VIII.—SONAPOOR MARKET.

This is also very much wanted to take the place of the horrible Chirra Bazaar. The site is not quite determined upon. The market will yield Rs. 14,000 per annum

IX.—MILCH CATTLE DEPOT.

So much has been written and said as to the necessity or an establishment of this kind, that I need not here enlarge on it. The site for that now proposed has been granted by Government for the purpose. It will contain 500 head of buffaloes, and house all the dealers connected with the trade, yielding an income of Rs. 13,200 per annum.

If this establishment should prove a success, others can be built hereafter.

X.—PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH HOUSES.

These have been strongly advocated by Government and the Water Supply Commission.

The site proposed is Municipal property, in the heart of the poorest and one of the most densely populated quarters of the town. The arrangement will include large latrines. It is proposed, with the sanction of the Justices, to charge the smallest coin for admission—children to be free. The income will be considerable, but cannot be estimated. Should this trial succeed, similar works can be hereafter constructed. Nothing is more needed, or will do more good.

XI.—STABLES AT CAMMATEEPOORA FORAS ROAD.

The Municipal Stables at the Grass Market and in Cammateepoora were, last year, condemned as unsafe, but want of funds prevented reconstruction. With Dr. Hewlett's concurrence, I propose to abandon the site of the Grass Market Stables to the Public Baths, No. X., reserving the site of the Cammateepoora Stables for a similar purpose, hereafter. The cattle now quartered at both these depots to be stabled in one new range of stables, in an open and convenient spot near Cammateepoora Foras road. The ground is the property of the Corporation.

LATRINES.

A further sum is asked for latrines—the precise sites now form the subject of correspondence with Government, and the details will hereafter be brought forward.

Plans of these works are in the Appendix. Estimates in detail have been prepared in each case and checked by reliable tenders. Each estimate will hereafter be brought up for separate sanction in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Maxwell's committee.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

INCOME.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1871.

Particulars.	Actual Receipts in 1869.	Revised Estimate for 1870.	Estimate for 1871.
MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate ...	7,69,306	7,20,395	7,20,395
Wheel Tax ...	2,57,574	2,51,313	2,51,313
Certificate Tax ...	1,34,659	16,779	...
Town Duties ...	3,63,298	6,56,680	6,59,680
Liquor Licenses ...	2,49,077	1,39,695	1,39,695
Land Conveyance Licenses ...	15 632	8,991	8,991
Fines and Penalties ...	17,442	13,140	13,140
Miscellaneous Fees ...	42,459	62,617	62,617
Market Fees ...	1,57,064	1,53,542	1,65,000
Tobacco Duty and Licenses ...	1,51,178	1,45,860	1,45,860
Halalcore Cess ...	2,30,562	2,16,723	2,16,723
Government Contribution in lieu of House Rate ...	30,000	30,000	30,000
Interest on Government Paper ...	3,247	6,400	9,000
Transfer from Water Works Fund in Liquidation of debt ...	...	22,290	...
Sundry Receipts ...	20,799	26,540	30,000
Total Municipal Fund Proper...	24,12,357	24,64,945	24,43,394
WATER WORKS FUND.			
Water Rate ...	3,62,998	3,80,000	3,80,000
Total Water Works Fund...	3,62,998	3,80,000	3,80,000
POLICE FUND.			
Police Rate ...	2,59,583	+2,41,432	*3,26,628
Imperial Contribution of ¼ of Total Estimated Expenditure ...	99,882	99,882	99,882
Government Contribution as Police Rate ...	10,000	10.0 0	13,750
Receipt from Municipal Fund ...	...	71,826	...
Total Police Fund...	3,69,465	4,23,140	4,40,260
LIGHTING FUND.			
Lighting Rate at 2 per cent ... Government Contribution as Lighting Rate ...	2,48,406	2,47,461	2,47,461
Total Lighting Fund...	2,48,406	2,47,461	2,47,461
Grand Total...	33,93,226	35,15,546	35,11,115

† Note—At 2 per cent.
* At 2½ „

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1871.

Particulars.	Actual Expenditure in 1869.	Revised Estimate for current year 1870.	Estimate for the next year 1871.
MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence—			
Clerk of the Peace, as per Statement 1 ...	12,019	23,328	23,328
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Do. 2 ...	49,270	54,896	54,896
Controller's Office, Do. 3 ...	48,040	53,832	54,832
Total...Rupees	1,09,329	1,31,556	1,32,556
Proportion chargeable to Municipal Fund	54,665	82,222	82,848
Storekeeper's Office, as per statement 4 ...	8,312	8,304	8,304
Public Health Department, Do. 5...	5,90,076	5,51,811	5,81,811
Halalcore Department, Do. 6 ...	1,87 805	2,09,867	2,09,867
Markets and Slaughter-houses Do. 7	67,552	65,118	66,978
Registrar of Births and Deaths, Do. 8	11,995	13,272	11,496
Cemeteries, Do. 9 ...	...	4,302	6,088
Executive Engineer, Municipal, Do. 10 ...	28,995	47,000	48,360
Road Repairs, including Watering and Scraping ...	3,22,940	3,70,000	3,20,000
Maintenance of Worlee Sluice and Pumping Stations, as per Statement 11 ...	Charged to Drainage	36,000	36,000
Improvement of Streets ...	1,24,824	1,00,000	70,000
Public Land Conveyance Department as per Statement 12 ...	5,082	6,960	6,960
Liquor License Department, Do. 12.	1,457	1,800	1,800
Music and Poison License Department, Do. 12	476	540	540
Proportion of Cost of Assessment Department, as per Statement 13.	66,714	58,228	*61,745
Proportion of Cost of Collection, Do. 14 ...	65,000	35,975	34,000
Plant and Stores, Do. 15 ...	...	...	...
Government Instalment, Elphinstone Circle Debt ...	58,000	64,724	...
Pensions, as per Statement 16 ...	3,884	3,972	3,972
Repairs and alteration to Municipal Buildings, Do. 17 ...	706	2,403	19,180
New Works from Current Revenue, Do. 18 ...	...	458,000	16,649
Discretional Contingencies ...	5,000	5,000	5,030
Kerosine Lighting ...	...	20,485	20,000
Sinking Fund and Interest on Loans, as per Statement 19 ...	2,40,570	3,05,180	3,08,180
Contribution to Drainage ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Contribution to Agri-Horticultural Society ...	9,167	14,583	15,000
Contribution towards Survey ...	25,000	5,000	5,000
Contribution towards Primary Education ...	...	...	10,000
Contribution towards working of Contagious Diseases Act ...	...	38,711	40,000
Contribution towards Vaccination...	...	...	6,834
Contribution towards Police Fund ...	...	71,826	...
Further advance to be lent to Water Works Fund ...	...	...	30,000
Sinking Fund and Interest on proposed loan of 7 lacs ...	...	...	56,000
Total Municipal Fund Proper...	21,38,499	24,31,988	23,30,502
WATER WORKS FUND.			
Vehar Water Works Department, as per Statement No. 20 ...	70,077	1,01,000	1,16,500
Cost of Assessment (Proportion), see Statement No. 13 ...	22,271	19,409	20,582
Cost of Collection (Proportion), Do. 14 ...	1,60,500	1,75,200	1,75,200
Vehar Water Works Instalment ...	...	1,906	8,000
Construction and Repair of Buildings ...	13,666	16,444	16,569
General Superintendence (Proportion), see Statements 1, 2, and 3...	...	...	...
Balance due to Government, being one-fourth of the Instalment left unpaid by the late Board ...	...	43,750	43,750
Water Supply Survey ...	...	16,000	30,000
Payment in part of Municipal Fund Debt ...	...	22,290	...
Total Water Works Fund...Rs.	2,66,514	3,95,999	4,10,301
POLICE FUND.			
Police and Fire Engine charges, as per Statement 12 ...	3,48,956	3,93,756	3,91,620
Cost of Assessment (Proportion), see Statement 14 ...	14,847	12,940	13,721
Cost of Collection (Proportion), Do. 14 ...	...	...	...
General Superintendence (Proportion), see Statements 1, 2, and 3...	13,966	16,444	16,570
Total Police Fund...Rs.	3,77,469	4,23,140	4,21,911
LIGHTING FUND.			
Gas Lighting Charges ...	2,55,552	2,17,616	2,17,171
Cost of Assessment (Proportion), see Statement 13 ...	14,847	12,940	13,721
Cost of Collection (Proportion), Do. 14 ...	...	...	...
General Superintendence (Proportion), see Statements 1, 2, and 3...	13,666	16,444	16,569
Total Lighting Fund...Rs.	2,84,065	2,47,000	2,47,461
Grand Total...Rs.	30,56,547	34,98,122	34,10,235

*Assessor's Establishment ...	Rs. 53,975	Apportioned as follows :—	Rs.
Collector's do. ...	55,794	Municipal Fund ...	61,745
		Water Works Fund ...	20,582
	Rs. 1,09,769	Police Account ...	13,721
		Lighting Fund ...	13,721
		Total Rs. ...	1,09,769

† Includes Government contribution for Municipal Improvements.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S BUDGET.

TO THE COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—I have

CHOLERA.

We have received an admirably printed and illustrated report on the *Microscopic Objects found in Cholera Evacuations*, by Timothy Richard Lewis, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Her Majesty's British Forces, attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Mr. Lewis' researches seem to have been prosecuted with equal skill and industry, and the report is lucid and complete. The conclusion arrived at seems to be that none of the microscopic bodies found in cholera dejects, whether cysts, sporangia, fungi or animalculæ are peculiar to this disease. The possibility that the vibriones, bacteria, and monads, whose appearance is normal, *may* be peculiar is only not disproved.

The second part of the work refers to observations made at different stations in the Punjab and North West Provinces in relation to Pettenkofer's celebrated theory of the connection of cholera with the variation in the level of the subsoil water. The main points of Pettenkofer's theory, it may be remembered, are that "there exists a specific cholera poison, which reaching the soil undergoes various stages of development, provided that a certain amount of moisture is present: should the ground not possess the requisite amount of moisture, be either too dry or too wet, when the poison is placed therein, the latter will retain its vigour until the requisite conditions return; but these having returned, it does not follow that an epidemic will forthwith break out unless certain meteorological conditions are present (the precise nature of which is unknown) and especially there must be a predisposition to the disease in the persons coming within the area in which the poison is found." The very ambiguity and indefiniteness of this theory seem almost to preclude the possibility of its being either proved or disproved by observations, however extensive and complete they might be, and we are not surprised that the results arrived at by Mr. Lewis after a great deal of careful investigation are in this, as in the other case, of a purely negative character.

At Allahabad, examination of the soil beneath and about the barracks, some of which were known to be more liable to cholera than others was absolutely barren of profitable results. No such difference in the chemical nature of the soil or the amount of organic matter contained in it as might be connected with these different degrees of liability to the disease, could be discovered, nor was the quantity of organic matter in the soil abnormally large. Microscopic examination proved equally unsuggestive, and no evidence of the presence of the ultimate (?) elements of fungi could be detected. At Lucknow no clue could be obtained to the origin or mode of propagation of the epidemic. The following case affords a remarkable instance of inexplicable localisation of the disease:—

"A man was seized with cholera in a barrack on the ground floor, and rapidly succumbed. The bed and bedding was removed and another replaced, which was occupied that night by another man, who was apparently perfectly well; he also sickened and died the same night! Another: a case occurred in the jail of a man who for a long time previously was not known to have been in communication with a single person from outside. His food and drink were precisely similar to the food and drink of the other prisoners. He was suddenly seized with cholera, and death resulted in a very short time, but the disease did not spread in the jail."

"What was the nature of the ground above which these persons lived? No difference could be detected between these and other places in this respect. The upper two or three feet consisted of rubbish, which has been used for 'filling up;' then came a layer of sandy soil from two to three feet deep, which was quite moist, below which was a thin stratum of yellowish clay not sufficiently impermeable so as to be capable of holding water for any length of time, the permanent water-level being about thirty feet from the surface. This is attained by digging through some twenty feet of a white sandy soil. Speaking in general terms, this description will apply to the whole of the soil upon which Lucknow stands."

At Fyzabad nothing which could possibly be constructed as having the most remote connection with cholera could be seen. At Morar and Gwalior enquiry was equally fruitless. Where peculiar conditions were discovered, there seem to be no valid grounds for connecting them with cholera.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

THE CAPITULATION.

General de Carrey de Bellemare, who was a member of the Council of War at Sedan, and refused to sign the capitulation, and escaped in a very wonderful way, has come to Paris, and is appointed by General Trochu commander-in-Chief of Saint Denis and the adjacent forts. The inference I drew from two words in General de Wimpffen's capitulation, that it was entirely the work of the ex Emperor, is now fully confirmed. A letter written by an aide-de-camp of General de Wimpffen says—

"In the evening the General wanted to cut his way, either to retire upon Belgian territory or to get to Carignan. He would certainly have succeeded, for the enemy was greatly demoralized by the fight, and remained in its old positions, but the Emperor, who all the time had been the real Commander-in-Chief, prevented him, and paralysed his last efforts by sending a flag of truce to the Prussians and writing to the King. General Wimpffen, after a very hot altercation with the Emperor and his *entourage*, went to his quarters, and sent in his resignation."

The Emperor refused to accept it, and wrote him the following letter—

"General,—You cannot be allowed to resign while it is possible to save the army by an honourable capitulation. You have done your duty all day. Do it still. You are doing a service to the country. The King of Prussia has accepted an armistice, and I am awaiting his proposals. Believe in my friendship.—Napoleon."

It therefore appears that the credit or the disgrace of the capitulation belongs exclusively to the author of the war and the man who conducted it with uniform failure.—*Daily News' Paris Correspondent.*

ARREST OF PARISIAN VAGABONDS.

(*Graphic*, Sept. 17.)

One of General Trochu's first proceedings on his appointment as Governor of Paris was to make a clean sweep of those loose members of society who would have found their opportunity in times of national trouble, and who were best got out of the way before the actual work of defence began. The order went forth, and a swoop was made upon all the dens and suspicious wine-shops and cafés where such disreputable characters were most likely to be found. Then they were marched off under the particular care of the police, and locked up until such time as they might be let out again with least harm to the general public.

It has been remarked that among the good effects of the Empire the freedom of Paris from the dangerous classes was one of the most observable. Such people as Eugène Sue delighted to describe, the Tortillards, Chouettes, Bras-longues, and Goualeuses, the vagabonds and criminals, were Haussmanised out of the way. Tramps, beggars, and thieves were hustled on one side out of sight of the virtuous, fine boulevards ran where their foul quarters had once been, and Paris was comparatively a safe and decorous city, so far as that class of society was concerned. But it would appear that the wounds were not suppressed, not extirpated, and when in the time of trouble the supervision became slack the old hordes showed their faces, and began prowling about at their old trades, making ready for a still further extension of business when the able-bodied citizens should be engaged on the ramparts and the *sergens de ville* had shouldered muskets and joined the ranks.

General Trochu in his first proclamation called upon all good citizens to keep an eye upon these *mauvais sujets*, and then, apparently thinking that if he wanted the work done well he had better do it himself, made that raid of which we have spoken. This being successful, the unsuspicious victims were swept up in batches and sent to the Conciergerie; but even the most prompt and rigorous of clearances must necessarily have but small effect upon the wrong-doers of such a city as Paris. The scum of a large population is not to be taken off so easily, nor would all the prisons within the walls be sufficient to hold a moiety of it.

In the bad old days when such people had vested interests in certain quarters of the town where his Majesty's writs would not run, where innocence was looked upon as a crime, and a policeman as the greatest criminal on the face of the earth, a bold attempt was once made to clear out one of these Alsatias. A breach was made in the wall of demarcation, the inhabitants were informed that by a certain hour they must pack up their baggage and be gone, and that the last twenty would be infallibly taken and hanged without process of law. The effect, we are told, was magical. At the time appointed a body of troops was marched down to the breach, and the ragged population poured forth helter-skelter, each fearful of being counted among the last twenty, who after all were not hanged. But the object was gained and the place purified, although what became of the inhabitants we are not told: we presume they formed elsewhere. Let General Trochu follow the example thus set him, open the gates of the city and threaten with summary execution the last twenty who lingered within the walls, and see if that would not rid him of the ragged regiment which promises to eat his victuals, rifle his baggage, and hang upon his rear, when all his energies are required to deal with the foe in front.

A memorial was being signed by the Roman Catholics of the south of England, praying the Pope, if driven from Italy, to set up his throne in Ireland.

M. Chassepot, the inventor of the French gun of that name, has been in Birmingham buying large quantities of rifles—it is presumed for the French Government.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Alien G. Chatterjay, Esq., Surgeon, of Lucknow, in reporting its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having tor some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light, Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Wine Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

PARIS PICTURES—AUGUST, 1870.

(*All the Year Round*, Sept. 17.)

I.—PARIS UNDER A CLOUD.

That waking up, about five o'clock on a summer morning, that lifting the human head, grown limp and almost pulpy with snatching uneasy sleep from cushions and then seeing the outposts of Paris growing more and more crowded, is always the most welcome of impressions. The tall white houses, the factories, the bright smiling air of the whole, the rich solidity, all seem to proclaim that you are entering the finest city in Europe; very different from the huddled, dingy red and black brick purlieus which are our gentlemen ushers for a great English city. But one bright morning, not many days ago, when the panic of the enemy being at its gate was strong on the great city, it was curious to notice the change that has come over the approach to Paris, and to find ourselves flying by a great white chalk trench that trailed off serpent-like far as the eye could see, and whose sides swarmed with what seemed little blue and white insects crawling thickly over it—the citizen blouses at work on the fortifications. Further on come the familiar grass-covered mounds; but we see the new slices cut clean and neatly to make embrasures, and every embrasure has its clean new gun ready mounted and pointed.

Visit Paris as often as we will, and after driving down some mysterious back streets, emerge suddenly on the Boulevards, the gay and entrancing sight never loses its novelty. The trees, the glittering current always moving on, as if it were perpetually going round and round the rich background of house and palace, and gilt balconies; the kiosks, the colours of different costumes, the carriages that shine even to stickiness—there is nothing like it in any city. The Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, too, seem to strut by with pride, as if they knew they were on a stage, and the whole world were audience, and come to that theatre expressly to see them. But in these days of panic and mortification, the most stupid observer would see an utter change. The great crowd was gone, and those who walked had a sad air. They seemed like people in a dream, and who could not yet believe—and it was hard to expect them to do so—that Paris, the queen of the world, should be brought to this indignity.

Every one stops to look at something military, and something military and significant turns up for every one, every moment. Here go by, slowly, six great waggons, each drawn by what seem four cart-horses, whose traces are ropes, and who are ridden by very dilapidated soldiers. But this is the fashion of the French artillery, always in a rude disbabille. On these platforms recline, like nothing so much as huge seals, and looking as helpless, enormous unmounted cannon, all swollen at the breech, and very awkward customers indeed. We all stop to stare after these monsters, and the men in blouses with trays on their heads, and loads on their backs, begin to talk vehemently, and gesticulate wildly. Then a mounted dragoon spurs past as hard as he can gallop. Then three or four of the Free Shooters lounge by in their neat uniforms, surrounded by admiring friends, and a perspiring French gentle in a white waistcoat, and carrying a most inconvenient amount of human figure within his white waistcoat, provides them with cigars all round. This somehow seems to give fresh confidence, and the blouses again gesticulate, and laugh the distant Germans to scorn. Everywhere are men of the Garde Mobile in every stage of imperfect dress and accoutrement. Some have merely the red-bound képi, yet saunter along, their hands in their pockets under their blouses, as if they were already at home. Here are more, who have not even the képi, but who carry their tin can, and the sticks of the portable tent on their backs. Why they do this it would be hard to say. Now we hear the far-off roll of a drum, and see the glitter of half a regiment crossing past the Madeleine. Now we lounge into the courtyard of the Louvre, and there we see a squad of men with complete uniforms, learning the Chassepot drill. A sergeant who has seen battles, thunders out his directions. He carries his own Chassepot, draws it back as if to meet a charge, and they do the same. Then he opens the breech-loading part, takes an imaginary cartridge, and puts it in, clicks it home, and is faithfully imitated. An enormous crowd of women and men stand round, and, true to the French character, laugh at the awkward: the men laugh too. The officer walks round with a sad and rather weary air, very different from the pert and fussy officiousness usual on a peace parade. To the lower class war something very depressing as a spectacle, and in the laughter, which, on the men's side, was hollow enough; for these soldiers thus hurried through drill were to be sent off in the morning to the front, and it was evident were being merely taught how to load and handle their weapons.

Never did Paris look so beautiful as at this moment, never was the air more balmy and delicious, the scene more enjoyable. The trees on the Boulevards still display their honours; the assiduous laying of the dust goes on; the ladies drive about in their victorias. And yet there is a lurid and heated look over all, an indescribable restlessness and flutter, which even in a transient visit one cannot help catching. Every one, too, is devouring newspapers that tell no news, and indeed are too often full of a childish rant and vapouring which would make one smile, if they were not mere ravings of over-excited brains. On the *Times* are outpoured all the vials of rage and contempt, and if spitting on, or fist-shaking in the face, or kicking could be done in type, that ill-advised journal has been mobbed and trampled on a hundred times. Otherwise, the supposed lack of British sympathy would have been too inexplicable a thing for even a sensitive nation to lay hold of. But this feeling has taken a palpable shape within about 500 miles of home, and the taunts and cold sneers of the great English journal are served up every day, with the sauce of bitter comment, and, with such epithets as "menteur," "poltron," inflaming the people to madness.

II.—AT THE FORTIFICATIONS.

But a string of cabs and omnibuses, to say nothing of great trains of fascines and of stone, has been hurrying across the Elysian Fields, up the hill, through the great Arch of Triumph. It is rather a fashionable distraction to take a drive and look how the fortifications are getting on. This sort of thing presents us feeding on our own excited thoughts, and is like assurances perpetually reiterated, that all will be well yet. Is there not a certain sublimity of audacity in the following? We go to the office of the Western Railway on the Boulevards, all glittering in new paint and gaudy showboards, and read in characters, not a week old, that passengers and goods are taken to Forbach, Metz, Strasbourg, and other places on the line! The window of the leading music-shop is dazzling with panoramic music, the shop-windows up-n rows of Zouaves and Lancers, over whom is inscribed Le Rhin Allemand, that song being still on sale. There are others with a kindred tune. The Rhine is ours! To the Frontier! The Rhine for France! with other aspirations, now, alas! so hopelessly vain.

At the barrier we shall find a curious scene. In front, crossing the road, are scaffolding and masonry, and a crowd of workmen busy as bees; and within a week has been run up, and stands just finished a massive wall duly pierced for cannon, and with platforms and gateways. It will be finished in a day or two, and monster gates, the size of canal lockgates, lie on the ground ready to be fixed in their places. It is curious to note a national contrast here. With these works of importance, and this enormous crowd, coming and going, there are but two or three policemen to keep order, and the great omnibuses and all the carriages and passengers still pass through the works, and stop and stand about, without in the least interfering with the workmen. At home we would have a whole posse of Colonel Henderson's men, and no one allowed within, perhaps, a quarter of a mile. But the French are the best-behaved people in the world. Walking round, and following the line of the fortifications, it is again wonderful to see how much has been done in the short time since the panic began. Embrasures have been sliced at every ten yards or so, and a cannon mounted. But these seem to be field-pieces on wheels, and look old-fashioned enough. Then we come to the bewitching and coquettish wood of Boulogne, where another barrier of masonry is nearly finished, and where, alas! they are rudely lopping away the trees, sparing, indeed, the trunks, in the hope that in happier times they might graft new trees on them. This has been long the glory of Paris—its luxurious growth of trees. Every year the vista grew more and more advance, and the ever mounting green keeps pace with the ever spreading glaring white of the buildings.

Just as I sit down and watch the workmen, in company with dainty ladies and family parties, who seem to think it quite a little fête, the sound of music is heard that spirited bugle and drum, which common sense might suggest to our Horse Guards, who is, to those who sit on that throne, would be more audible and inspiriting than the comparatively feeble fifes. Every one rises and runs in the direction of the music. It is a regiment from the country, who have been marching since eight o'clock, and will go on by tonight's train to the front. It is a picturesque spectacle—the mixture of grey great coats and dusty red trousers and facings; every cheek of a brick red. They seem cruelly distressed with this march, yet hurry on with admirable spirit, with a freedom in their limbs and bodies, which might be encouraged in our own men.

It was amazing to see how they were laden. Every man's back looked like one of those sherbet sellers, who carry a sort of mysterious castle on their shoulders containing that beverage. Every one had the flexible knapsack of cowhide, with the cloak and blanket wound round its sides, and strapped to the knapsack a vast tin cylinder, or tin circular flask, and outside that again an enormous loaf of coarse bread, about two feet in diameter. At the sides of this load was strapped the bundle of sticks for the tent. Some carried their loaves stuck in grotesque fashion on their guns, or on the tent sticks. But the amount of tin displayed—in its unmetaphorical sense—would have set up fifty chefs de cuisine. Yet, with all these tremendous load, they never relaxed in their loose and rapid sling walk; but they had no stocks or collars, and their clothes were loose and baggy, and would have scandalised our English "Duke." In fact, they had all a shabby look, but there was an air of business and service about them. As they marched on, some found even voice for the Marseillaise, but the performance was weak and ineffective. It was a pleasant tribute to human nature to see the various publicans rushing out with bottles and tumblers to refresh the men, and never was ordinaire so welcome. A dog on a cart passed by, barking at the men, and a dozen rifles were at once facetiously pointed at him.

It is a strange reflection that many of these poor fellows are marching by cheerily to death within a few days, with almost as much certainty as the criminals used to be driven to Tyburn long ago. Yet with their jests, and even buffoonery, there is a want of spirit, a dejection, in which the spectators share. And there certainly is none of that pride and confidence, that heroic elation, with which the regiments of both countries used to go to the Crimean war. Most of all is this seen in the officers. As was said before, there is an attempt at carrying it off with a hopelessness disguised under the air of jesting. With all this fuss of volunteering, and rushing to defend the country, there is, I am afraid, no real heart in the matter. We look in vain for the fierce, earnest men of the Revolution. A gaudy variety of uniforms will do little, to say nothing of carrying a rifle about all day on one's shoulder.

More touching is it to see the new militaire in his uniform, being driven about in an open cab, with his sister or sweetheart sitting beside him, creatures of humble rank, trying to be happy together for the last time.

III.—PARIS BY NIGHT.

Along the Boulevards the usual gay spectacle of Paris by night repeats itself. These real halls of dazzling light are, of course, peopled; but the crowd, the gay abandon, the self-satisfied enjoyment are gone. The times are too hard and serious for them. The theatres are nearly all closed; those open but half filled. In the face of disaster it is plain that the bourgeois cannot enjoy himself, or order his breakfasts and dinners—and exquisite pastime that was!—with the same unction as before. And here it must be said that the Parisians reveal wonderfully another nation nearer home, and connected by ties of a very intimate nature with our own country. The enormous groups who gather every night near kiosks, who listen to an animated discussion on the war, and hear explained how Bazaine is to cut off the Prince Royal, as he is called, and how MacMahon will effect a masterly junction with him, and drive the invaders from the soil of France, are perfectly Irish. Irish, too, the confiding assent with which these arrangements are accepted. Irish, too, the shouting and crying, the gesticulation, and fierce declamation common to every one, as well as the delight in uniforms. But we should never smile again at the incoherent bombast of the Fenian newspapers. They are sane, modest, and rational beside the childish ravings, the utter froth of some of these Paris papers. You may buy them half dozen times and never find a scrap of news; but, instead, paragraphs of wild, heated nonsense, with which the Paris reader is, unhappily, too ready to be content. I read to-day, "At last a great victory!" which is the success of the loan. "At Berlin they would tremble—Bismarck, the assassin, would shake in his shoes!" The favourite phrase is, "From day to day everything ameliorates." "The government is in possession of news which for strategical reasons it forbears to communicate." Or such twaddle as this:—"Last night, as the Sieur X. was proceeding home, he was consternated to see his child—a ravishing little boy of six years old—seated on the steps in a miniature Garde Mobile cap. 'See, papa,' lisped the engaging child, 'how I have laid out grandpapa's present.' The father took him in his arms and could not refrain from tears. The bystanders testified their emotion at this touching spectacle." I see on the walls everywhere little manuscript notices from those who think it a suitable opportunity to make a little money out of their country. These gentry offer themselves as substitutes in the most enticing terms. "An ancient militaire in retreat, who has served in the Crimea, will be willing to serve during the whole of the present war as substitute. Lowest sum seventy-five pounds." Some ask a hundred pounds: some so low as twenty. "But this," as a bystander remarked, "was some old remnant, who would be dear at the money." On these little notices all sorts of impertinencies offensive to the proposers are scrawled.

In this disastrous state of affairs we try and keep up our spirits by all the arts we know. This is done laboriously, and with never-flagging pains, but, somehow, it does not answer. The eternal Marseillaise is appealed to again and again, and a good deal of money and trouble is laid out upon this famous song and others of a martial spirit. Thus, in the White Cat, one of those prodigious spectacular efforts which last a whole night, a little boy comes on between the acts, with a wheezy, though shrill, voice, and dressed in green tail-coat with white facings, gives The Volunteers of '92. He does it with spirit, and nearly cracks his little throat with the couplets imaginary invaders under his small boot, and shrieks about "le sol de not' patrie!" But the applause, though good-natured, is mild enough. The thoughtful part of the audience is, perhaps beginning to see that there has been too much trust in these stage effects, and that they have small effect on invaders off the stage. So, too, when I look in at another great theatre, and find that the director of a certain London music hall has transferred his ballet to the French stage. Here, at ten o'clock, the curtain drew up, and discovered a glade where some forty or fifty glorious defenders of their country—in song at least—appear, arranged in cocked hats, and leggings, and breeches, standing in a long, gloomy, and certainly meaningless line. The bill promised us over a hundred, but there did not seem nearly so many. In their faces was written a stern determination not to allow "the soil of the country to be touched by the invader's foot," if hard singing could prevent it. A heetic-looking hero, dressed half like a sailor, half like a chef, stood ready, bearing what was really taken by many English present for a barber's pole, but which, on being unfurled, took shape honestly as a tricolour flag. In this gentleman's air was clearly business—and gloomy business too. Then a tremendous orchestra, strong in brass and drums—struck up Allons Enfans, &c. But the singer's voice was comparatively feeble, his chest inferior, and out in the open air, where his lungs were supposed to encourage the flagging volunteers, would have been ineffective. The orchestra seemed to contain cannon, for the grosse caisse thundered terrifically at Aux Armés, and, indeed, the whole scoring was very unconventional and spirited. At the third verse he, of course, took the flag from a bystander, and with it did wonderful business—now holding it aloft, now carrying it on his shoulder like a gun, and letting the bunting flow behind him as a background. Yet the whole fell flat. The audience did not leap to its feet, and though the claque worked hard in the gallery, the encore that followed was of a humiliating sort —an encore from the stage. Again, looking in, on a lovely balmy night, at those pleasant concert cafés in the Elysian Fields, where, afar off, through the trees blazes the brilliant stage, and the notes of a singer float to us with wonderful distinctness; a young lady gives En Avant to a spirited marching tune, which ought, at least, to have set every foot in the place moving. But, no. There are a couple of hundred volunteers present, in caps and blouses, all placed together by the administration, and most likely admitted free, but their applause is very faint indeed. It must be owned that the administration everywhere is very indulgent and patriotic; and at the great theatres I see a good-natured director taking up some of the soldiers, who are in bad places and ought to be marching, into clear and select berths in the boxes. Poor souls! all this is like providing a good breakfast for the condemned criminal.

To come home about midnight after the play is over has some dramatic points. The cafés are about closing, so the country's health cannot be drunk any more. But in the cafés chantants, the singers and voices of the roysterers, trying to yell the national hymn, and we presently find that these disturbers consist of a select party of four. No one joins in, many turns away as if bored by the whole thing.

IV.—PARIS AT PRAYERS.

But in all this fanfare, and dressing-up for the stage, if we should wish to come upon a bit of genuine nature, let us cross this noisy place in front of the Exchange, where Mammon reigns, and where on the steps of the church of the Madeleine, as of ravens and vultures, incense mounts to the sky. Then down this dark, old-fashioned street to the right, past that great archway, whence in old days the huge diligence of Lafitte used to emerge. Here, at the end of the street, is a great old-fashioned church, that of Our Lady of Victories. All day long, from morning till the open space in front is crowded with carriages; all day long, and all night long, the stream of people is pouring in and pouring out. Inside it is a huge antique interior, with enormous oil-paintings hung round. But the altar and all about the altar is ablaze with votive candles. And here are praying—oh, how earnestly!—the mothers and sisters of Paris. Nothing can be more touching can be imagined. That pale small face, of the regular French lady type, the black silk, the shawl wrapped round, eyes uplifted, hands clasped, all turned to that image of Our Lady of Victories, the patroness to whom so many a soldier has put up his prayers. Here, too, unusual sight, is many a Frenchman, and, stranger still, many a French officer. They have sons, perhaps, in Metz. Every inch of the walls of the church is incrusted with small marble tablets, literally in thousands, each with an inscription of acknowledgment for some prayer heard or favour received. There is something very pathetic in the warmth of gratitude in nearly all these little offerings, which mostly relate to war. "For my husband, preserved to me during the Crimean war." Every hour of the day it is the same; the silent quick entry, the flinging oneself down on one's knees, the earnest agonised entreaty of a few minutes, the quiet withdrawal. That Covenanter, however stern, shall venture to sneer at such a scene? And yet some of our English brethren do!

V.—ENGLISH IN PARIS.

Our country folk will no doubt keep up their conventional reputation during this crisis. They seem to be hopelessly incurable; as blunt, as noisy, as intellectually rough and angular, and as unsympathising as ever. We met only one exception, the honest captain of the packet who took us to the port, which he, of course, called "Boolonn;" not "Boolong," which the sailors never say. Even he deplored the behaviour of the great English newspaper feelingly: "I know them all there this twenty year," he says, "and they are a kindly, friendly, quiet set, minding their work and working hard. They're uncommon sore on it, they are, and bitter too. And for the life of me I can't make out why it should be so. Do you understand it, sir?" He then explains how one of the familiar cries of the mob is now, "A bas le *Times*!" And though there may be a little selfishness in the expostulation of this worthy mariner, as he found his French friends rather changed in their bearing to him, there was still a sentiment below it all.

Between Amiens and Paris there came an irruption into the carriage of our horsey Englishmen domiciled in France, and who seemed to be wealthy dealers, either in hay or horses. There were Frenchmen in the other seats; but these islanders, at the top of their voices, proceeded to comment heartily and with enjoyment on the disastrous events of the war. "Pooh, Bazaine! what can he do? In ten days the Germans will be in Paris. Ten thousand French cut an hour's throat. Bless your soul, we'll see 'em picketing their horses in the Champs Elee-zey yet—and uncommon good horses they have. A sight better than any in this country. Well, now, and what do they say in England? You know the *Times* is quite right. They can't stand a week." &c. A sinister-looking Frenchman opposite seems to writhe as he catches scraps of this depreciation. But our Englishmen are very big and strong-looking. It is a relief when they get out. So, too, in the salons of the Grand Hotel. When a courteous French gentleman, seeing a grizzly Scot devouring the newly-arrived English journal, asks for the last news in broken English, the Scot tells him the whole deliberately, but with an indelicacy quite unintentional. "You see MacMahon can't be found. He is in retreat—coming to Paris. No doubt afraid to meet the Crown Prince." "Eh? Comment?" "I say, no doubt afraid to meet the Crown Prince. Bazaine of course can't budge for his life," &c. The bewildered look of the Frenchman at these blunt truths, and the complacency of the Scot, believing he was acquitting himself handsomely, would have been comic, if the one had not saddened me, and if the other had not filled me with shame.

We stood, sometimes, at three o'clock at the Corps Législatif, to see the deputies go in. A great crowd gathers precisely as at Westminster Hall, and stands in two lines. The deputies always arrive in a fine theatrical way, and, I suspect, enjoy the staring immensely, not gliding in, after the retiring, unassuming way our legislators affect. They are mostly stout types; one the rugged bearded man, tall and fierce-eyed, the other the smooth, portly being, well shaven, suggesting the well-fed manufacturer. For the gallery every one stands in a queue. And the price of a ticket—well earned, too, for the seller has stood patiently for three or four hours under the sun—is fifteen francs.

Of a night when a significant piece of news has come in, the enormous stretch and windings of the Boulevards become peopled with a really alarming crowd, surging and swaying all down among the trees, kiosks, and cafés. The effect of these gatherings of dark figures, seen far as the eye can reach, is not a little ominous, and gives one a faint idea of what a revolution would be in such a place. On the flaring background of blazing cafés and illuminated kiosks and lanterns the huge masses surge and sway, and actually darken the whole prospect by interrupting the light. The centres are the stalls, where the struggle for newspapers with no news is always going on, and where the second struggle for hearing that news read aloud by good-natured folk next succeeds, and gathers fresh groups. At such a moment, a word, a cry would be like a match, and the word "Prussien!" set the whole ablaze. Any rather stiff stranger, who has a wooden build, and whose face is fair and a little greasy, is sure to be looked after suspiciously as he goes by; and some bloused workman will mutter and curse, if he do not proceed to more decided measures.

But on the whole the impression left after this bird's-eye view was, that the stuff for defence, for real desperate defence, was wanting. It seemed like the feeling which some criminals have that they are not to suffer, which they hold to the last moment in spite of all assurances. But looking beyond this time of trial, it is likely that there will be some great and good results, possibly a thorough awakening, a radical change of thought and habit; a casting of that somewhat theatrical skin, and that inflation of language and sentiment, which is unfitted for the time and age.

And again it is to be remembered that when these sketches of the outer surface of Parisian life were taken in August last, the great blow had not yet fallen. The Parisians may be excused for only half expecting the worst, for looking to junctions of Bazaine and MacMahon, and to consequent whirlwinds of French victory, recalling the days of Brunswick and of Dumouriez. It is not for us, with full knowledge of all the events of the war, and with full liberty to discuss them, to blame this people for not comprehending the full gravity of the situation. Cruelly hoodwinked, shamefully kept in the dark not only by those in authority, but even by their own press, an eager, impulsive people, still flushed with the past glories of France, has, not without reason, hoped too much, and too long. Before these lines are in the hands of the readers of this journal, the settlement of a grim account between the French people and those who have allowed them to rush blindfold into the toils will, it may be assumed, have begun. Of a surety the account will be settled to the uttermost farthing.

Meanwhile, hoping for better days, England deplores the sad plight of a faithful ally: grieves for the agony of a great and generous people; and meets with the usual reward of a candid friend—suspicion, dislike, and calumny.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

BRUMATH, Sept. 5.

Circumstances have led me for a short time again to this spot. I find Brumath much the same as when I visited it some days since; soldiers clink their spurs and clank their heavy sabres over the sanded floors, sing patriotic songs, and rattle loudly on the tables for wine or beer. But what a change had a few days made in the appearance of Strasburg, when I surveyed it from my old position on the hill above Niederhausbergen! Prior to my first visit very little had been done towards reducing the place; the houses were intact, the cathedral reared its uninjured height above the town, and the fortifications presented a clear clean-cut line of green earthwork or grey masonry. Men hoped that anxiety for the safety of the defenceless people collected in the town would influence the military commander, and that he would open the gates after a show of resistance, and avoid the horrors of a protracted siege. But since then the effects of the bombardment are terribly distinct. From the comparatively high ground on which I stood, I was able to command an excellent, though distant, view of the operations of besieger and besieged. The whole western side of Strasburg and the German position west of the Rhine lay spread out like a map before me, and I could plainly see the havoc and devastation the citizens of the Southern German States as nearly akin to themselves; but Prussians they do not like, they are men of different race, appearance, and sentiment, and they have few feelings and ideas in common, and there, unfortunately, the religious element has been brought to bear. Prussians have been misrepresented as infidels and heretics; the unfortunate peasants have been incited to deeds of violence, and have been persuaded that, under Prussian rule, their religion would be persecuted and their faith destroyed. The amount of mischief that may be thus done by evil or misguided men is enormous, and I was glad to see that the German authorities take vigorous measures to repress it. At Oberschaffolsheim there were, two days ago, five Roman Catholic priests, strictly guarded, awaiting their trial on a charge of exciting the populace to violence. It is to be hoped that the accusation is unfounded; but, alas! the cloth of a minister of the Gospel of Peace, though the wearer may shelter himself beneath it, does not always prevent him from inciting others to unlawful deeds, the consequences of which must recoil upon their own unhappy heads.—*Daily Telegraph.*

ALSACE AND LORRAINE AS A REPUBLIC.

We ("Daily Telegraph") published in our impression of the 7th inst. an article on the future of Alsace and Lorraine, taken from the *Volks Zeitung* of Berlin. In a second article on this subject, the same journal proceeds to say—"At the present moment the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine into Prussia, or into any other German State, would weaken Germany; while taking them from France and raising them to an independent State would tend to strengthen Germany and to weaken the military and aggressive power of France. The population of Alsace, and of those districts of Lorraine which have retained the tongue of the Vaterland, is essentially French in sentiment. It has no sympathy with Napoleonism or with centralisation. It is Republican. This Republican instinct in these quondam German provinces was generated during the Great Revolution and was welcomed and cultivated by the neighbouring States of Germany. Here the apostles of the Great Revolution were greeted with exultation and rejoicing, until at length the people, in their mad intoxication, danced round the tree of liberty at Mayence. From here the kindled fervour spread along the left bank of the Rhine, and, gaining vigour as it spread, reached Baden, and the Palatinate, thus causing the Republican risings of 1848. In Alsace and Lorraine, again, the rule of prefects is distasteful, and the power and influence of the priesthood are inert. The majority of the population professes the Protestant faith, inherits much of German love of self-government, and does not favour Imperialism. The people are French in sentiment, because from France they have received their education, civilisation, liberty, and commercial development. They foster a Republican spirit, because a large portion of educated community are Swiss emigrants, a class who know full well how to value a liberty freed from centralisation.

"If these provinces are taken from France, nothing would be easier than to form them into an independent Republic. They would compose a small State of mixed nationalities, as does Switzerland on the one side, and Belgium on the other. But this State must not be neutral; for a cordon of neutralities bar the way from Germany into France as effectually from France into Germany. This Republic must be allied to, and must be under, the protection of Germany. Its annexation to France must, by the Treaty of Peace, be stringently prohibited. Germany guaranteeing the independence of the Republic in regard to France.

"The question arises, would the population of Alsace and Lorraine approve this proposal? We have no doubt they would. France has sinned sorely against them, and, whatever may be the ultimate fate of that country, a bright future is certainly far distant. Alsace and Lorraine, after having suffered so severely for the crimes of Paris, will not readily identify themselves with her destiny. A strong motive for the industrial part of the population to desire separation from France is ready to hand in the share they will have to pay of the war indemnity we shall exact. To be annexed to Germany or to remain a part of France would mean to these provinces the surrendering of their fields, vineyards, and towns, as battle-fields for future possible wars. Are they likely to do this, while adjoining Belgium and Switzerland exhibit before their eyes the advantages of a quiet neutrality? In both these States they can see how, under the blessing of a free Constitution, mingled nationalities live peaceably together, and thus avert the curse of a war of races and of national fanaticism.

"Another question arises—whether such a Republic would possess any political danger for Germany. A few years since all Conservatives would have recoiled from such a possibility. Times have changed. A Spanish Republic has not been looked upon as a European danger, and thinking men will see in a Republican Constitution for France the best means for its internal activity and external security. In Republican Switzerland and Germany finds a strong sympathiser. The small Republics of Hamburg and Bremen are less opposed to the North German Confederation than Frankfort, which, by annexation to Prussia, has become Monarchical; while, in the Great American Republic, Germany counts her staunchest and truest partisans.

"German unity—which may now reasonably be hoped for—has nothing to fear from an Alsace-Lorraine Republic. Nor does German liberty, the main condition of unity, see any snare in a Republican institution. If in 1848 free Belgium was less stirred by the Republican storm than any other European State, free Germany will certainly not be shaken by the breath of the little Republic under its protection.

"Alsace and Lorraine, as an independent Republic, should form the boundary line of Teutonic and Latin culture. These provinces had been torn by violence from German rule; the populations had, by degrees, voluntarily abandoned their sympathies for a then decaying German principle, and transferred them to France. Germany is now the equal of France in culture, and the probabilities are that Germany will rise still higher in national and political life, while the decadence of her rival will be manifested in an equal degree. Thus, upon the boundaries of the two nations, these ex-German States may become an *étape* of the future. On the day of victory in the contest between French and German progress, Alsace and Lorraine may again be German, and we shall then have the strongest reason to say—it belongs to Germany!"

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CARLSRUHE, Sept. 7.

The astounding news of the series of victories at and in the neighbourhood of Sedan, and of the surrender of the Emperor and the army of MacMahon, reached Brumath just as I was preparing to start on my return journey here. If I could at the present moment think out or invent an adjective more calculated to express our feeling than "astounding," I would most certainly adopt it, for the effect of the intelligence was literally crushing. Long before I reached Carlsruhe there was abundant evidence of the state of ferment into which that quiet town and all the country round had been thrown. Excited groups of peasants talked and shouted in the streets of the villages through which we passed, and bonfires blazed upon the distant hills, a huge one being lighted on the Turmberg. The enthusiasm was great. A procession, literally miles in length, paraded the streets by torchlight; a bonfire was lit in the centre of the Platz; fireworks of all sorts, from the soaring rocket to the humble squib, were discharged from the balconies and windows to the great satisfaction but no small danger of the mob beneath. Songs, cheers, and shouts rent the air, and finally the procession marched to the Schloss, where, after the National Anthem had been sung, a congratulatory address was presented to the Grand Duchess, to which she has been pleased to reply to-day, adding her thanks in the very practical shape of 300 thalers to the Relief of the Wounded Fund. Men think and talk of but three things—the surrender of the Emperor and the political changes that have followed it, the probability of the German armies entering Paris, and the terms on which King William will be contented to make peace.

It must be allowed that there is a fine broad field for conversation provided by these three subjects.